



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON, DC 20350-2000

IN REPLY REFER TO
OPNAVINST 3130.6A
N880H
9 February 1994

OPNAV INSTRUCTION 3130.6A

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: NAVAL SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR) STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM

Ref: (a) National SAR Plan (JCS 3-50)
(b) Navy Search and Rescue Manual (NWP 19-1)
(c) NATO Search and Rescue Manual (ATP-10)
(d) Navy SAR Information Document (NWP-55-8-SAR) TACAID
(e) OPNAVINST 3710.7P General NATOPS (NOTAL)
(f) SECNAVINST 5214.2B (NOTAL)
(g) OPNAVINST 6110.1D Physical Readiness Program
(h) BUMEDINST 1510.17 (NOTAL)
(i) NWP 42 (NOTAL)
(j) Manual of Medicine (P-117) (NOTAL)
(k) OPNAVINST 3120.32B

Encl: (1) SAR Conference Procedures
(2) SAR Advisory Board (SAB) Procedures
(3) Aviation Unit SAR Policies and Evaluation Procedures
(4) SAR Training and Evaluation Requirements for Pilots
(5) Helicopter Rescue Swimmer Training, Proficiency and Evaluation Requirements
(6) Helicopter Rescue Swimmer Evaluation Report
(7) Aviation Rescue Swimmer Ground Training
(8) Aviation Rescue Swimmer Water/Rappel Training
(9) SAR Medical Technician Training and Proficiency Requirements
(10) SAR Medical Technician Evaluation
(11) SAR Medical Technician Search and Rescue Evaluation Report
(12) Paraloft Evaluation
(13) Helicopter Rappel Training and Proficiency Requirements
(14) Helicopter Inland Rescue Aircrewman
(15) Helicopter Inland Rescue Aircrewman Evaluation
(16) Helicopter Inland Rescue Aircrewman Ground Training
(17) Enlisted Records Maintenance
(18) Surface Unit SAR Policies and Evaluation Procedures
(19) Surface Rescue Swimmer Training, Proficiency and Evaluation Requirements
(20) Surface Unit SAR Team/Crew Training and Proficiency Requirements
(21) Surface Rescue Swimmer Evaluation Report
(22) Surface SAR Training Lectures
(23) Surface SAR Water Training
(24) Command Annual Search and Rescue Summary Report (MSG Format)

1. Purpose. To implement standardization in Naval Search and Rescue (SAR) policies, procedures, training and evaluation programs. This is a complete revision and should be reviewed in its entirety.



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2. Cancellation. OPNAVINST 3130.6.

3. Background. The Department of the Navy (DON) maintains a SAR capability for its own forces and in support of reference (a). This capability is an inherent responsibility of all operating forces. The complexity of modern fleet operations has increased the requirement for the training and standardization of commands assigned SAR missions as primary and collateral duties. The variety of possible SAR platforms and divergence of associated equipment listed by the operating forces necessitates that standard training, rescue equipment, and procedures be coordinated among the operating force shore establishments and allied nations.

4. Scope. This instruction applies to all DON units and activities capable of conducting search and/or rescue operations and all units and activities capable of supporting such operations.

5. General

a. Helicopter Antisubmarine Squadron ONE (HS-1) is designated as the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) SAR Model Manager, and is responsible for promoting policy and standardization in SAR training, equipment, manuals, and procedures for all rescue capable units and associated medical personnel.

b. The CNO SAR Model Manager (HS-1) remains under the operational and administrative control of Commander, Naval Air Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet but is authorized direct liaison with CNO (N880H) and other agencies in all SAR related matters.

c. References (a) through (d) establish basic SAR procedures and equipment. CNO SAR Conference and SAR Advisory Board procedures are established in enclosures (1) and (2). Enclosure (3) outlines Aviation Unit SAR Policies and Evaluation procedures. Enclosures (4) through (23) address SAR training requirements for pilots, helicopter rescue swimmers, SAR Medical Technicians, rescue boat/forecastle crew, and surface rescue swimmers.

6. Definitions

a. CNO SAR Sponsor. The SAR Standardization Program shall be under the sponsorship of CNO (N88). N869 should be consulted on all SAR issues related to surface units.

b. Rescue Capable Helicopters. All naval helicopters are capable of performing search and/or communications assistance during a SAR. With the exception of the AH-1, all helicopters are potentially capable of landing to recover victims or can deploy a raft to assist an overwater rescue. Only those helicopters configured with a personnel rescue hoist will be considered overwater recovery capable; and of these, only helicopters equipped with a coupled doppler system may be considered night overwater recovery capable.

c. Rescue Capable Ships. All classes of surface ships are considered rescue capable either through the use of deck recovery, motor whaleboat and/or rigid inflatable boat (RIB) crews.

d. Rescue Swimmer School Model Manager. Surface and aviation rescue swimmer instructor training and category I and II course curriculum preparation are the responsibility of the Rescue Swimmer School Model Manager (RSSMM). Commanding Officer, Naval Aviation Schools Command is designated as

the RSSMM. The RSSMM is responsible for identifying audiovisual training needs, conducting the Rescue Swimmer Instructor Course and advising Chief of Naval Education and Training (CNET) and CNO on training matters related to these courses. The RSSMM evaluates the rescue swimmer training sites annually to ensure all safety requirements are met and the approved curriculum is being taught. The RSSMM chairs the annual RSS Curriculum Review Conference and distribute changes once approved by CNO.

e. SAR Evaluation

(1) Aviation Units. The TYCOM evaluator will conduct an evaluation of SAR training and readiness of aviation units with assigned helicopters per enclosures (2) through (17) of this instruction every 12 months. Evaluations expire at the end of the month of the evaluation anniversary. Reporting requirements are outlined in enclosure (3), paragraph 5. SAR Evaluation failure results in removal of SAR Certification and notification of Immediate Superior in Command (ISIC).

(2) Surface Units. An evaluation of surface ship's recovery/ rescue crews and surface rescue swimmers shall be administered inter-deployment cycle or every 24 months in accordance with enclosure (18). Evaluations expire at the end of the twenty-fourth month. Results of the SAR Evaluation will be forwarded to the ISIC.

(3) Naval Air Stations/Naval Bases. An evaluation of the SAR training and readiness status of these units will consist of the relevant portions of both the aviation unit and surface unit requirements contained within this instruction. Evaluation cycle shall be every 12 months. Evaluations expire on the last day of the evaluation anniversary month. Reporting requirements are outlined in enclosure (3), paragraph 5. Failure of an evaluation will result in removal of SAR Certification and notification of the ISIC.

NOTE: TYCOMS UNABLE TO DESIGNATE THEIR OWN SAR EVALUATION UNIT ARE TO REQUEST, THROUGH LETTERS OF AGREEMENT, SAR EVALUATIONS BY ESTABLISHED SAR EVALUATION UNITS. LETTERS OF AGREEMENT SHALL INCLUDE FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS AND THE DESIRED ROUTING OF THE FINAL REPORT.

f. SAR Certification. Satisfactory completion of a SAR Evaluation grants certification to conduct SAR operations and associated operations requiring SAR capabilities.

7. Responsibilities

a. CNO SAR Sponsor. The CNO SAR Sponsor will coordinate plans, policy and guidance through all affected elements of the CNO staffs, convene/sponsor the CNO SAR Conference, and sign out SAR Conference action items.

b. Fleet Commanders in Chief. Should exercise SAR units and SAR command and control organizations in fleet and joint exercises.

c. SAR Conference Executive Council. The SAR Conference Executive Council is composed of representatives from those commands listed in enclosure (1). At the CNO SAR Conference the Council will review action items and recommendations, assign action items to cognizant organizations, and prioritize the most critical items. Command representatives shall have the

authority to speak and vote for their command on action items and recommendations.

d. TYCOMs. Applicable type commanders shall designate SAR Evaluation Units within their commands to train, evaluate and assist individual commands in developing and implementing search and rescue programs. Established TYCOM SAR Evaluation Units may be used to evaluate the units of other TYCOMs through Letters of Agreement. The evaluation units will be staffed as follows:

(1) Air Activities. The officer evaluator shall be a designated helicopter pilot and have attended a recognized SAR Planning Course. The enlisted evaluator shall be a highly experienced individual with a current rescue swimmer Navy Enlisted Classification (NEC) 8215/7815 qualification. In addition, rappel qualification is required. Evaluations will be conducted in accordance with enclosures (4), (5) and (9) when applicable. A SAR Medical Technician (NEC 8401) evaluator shall be assigned for evaluations of commands with 8401's assigned. Evaluations shall be conducted in accordance with this instruction and TYCOM requirements/instructions.

(2) Surface Activities. The evaluating team will include members who are thoroughly familiar with all facets of surface SAR procedures. The team will include but will not be limited to: one Surface Warfare Officer who is a graduate of a recognized SAR planning course and an enlisted evaluator who is a previously qualified and highly experienced surface rescue swimmer (NEC BM-0170). Evaluations shall be conducted in accordance with this instruction and TYCOM requirements/instructions.

e. Naval Air Systems Command/Naval Sea Systems Command/Bureau of Medicine and Surgery Units. Shall keep the CNO SAR Model Manager abreast of developments related to SAR equipment. Shall make prototype or existing SAR/life support equipment available to the CNO SAR Model Manager for operational test and evaluation for search and rescue compatibility.

f. CNO SAR Model Manager. Is responsible for the establishment of SAR policy and the promotion of standardization in training, equipment, and procedures. Shall review all SAR Evaluation Reports to ensure Navy-wide SAR standardization. Shall conduct the CNO SAR Conference, per enclosure (1); the SAR Advisory Board, per enclosure (2); and coordinate the completion of conference generated action items. Shall conduct an annual evaluation of TYCOM SAR Evaluation Units to ensure standardization and compliance with this instruction. Is responsible for keeping the CNO SAR Sponsor and affected elements of the CNO staff abreast of all SAR related matters.

g. Commanding Officers of Individual Units. Shall comply with proficiency requirements set forth in this instruction. Shall review SAR capabilities and operations on an annual basis.

h. Command SAR Officer. The unit SAR officer shall be a graduate of a TYCOM or higher authority recognized SAR planning course and be designated in writing by the commanding officer. The SAR officer shall be responsible for maintaining an operational SAR capability through training, qualification and proficiency requirements in accordance with criteria set forth in this instruction. The SAR officer shall review rescue report submission requirements per reference (b). Ensure enclosure (24) and all required reports are submitted to the CNO SAR Model Manager (HS-1, Code 60).

(1) Air Activities SAR officer. Shall be a designated pilot qualified in model. The SAR officer shall ensure SAR training and proficiency requirements for pilots, rescue crewmen and SAR medical technicians (NEC 8401) are maintained and documented. Shall fly an annual SAR evaluation flight with the TYCOM evaluator. Shall ensure the command ground and flight training syllabi include areas specified in enclosures (4), (5) and (8). Shall ensure rescue swimmers complete initial qualifications within 90 days of reporting to the command. Shall ensure that all SAR directives, manuals, and SARGRAMS are current, available, and routed to all aircrew and to the Aviators Equipment Branch regarding survival equipment. Shall ensure documentation of all SAR training and that proficiency records are maintained on all rescue swimmers. Shall be familiar with SAR planning and requirements contained in references (a) through (j).

(2) Surface units SAR officer. Shall be responsible for ensuring all training and proficiency requirements per enclosures (18) through (23) are maintained and documented for the rescue swimmers and forecandle/boat rescue teams. Shall be familiar with SAR planning and requirements of references (a) through (k). Shall ensure that each watch section has a petty officer familiar with SAR planning procedures (SAR Surface Ship Course (K-221-2155) will satisfy this requirement). Ensure all necessary publications are onboard, current and available for rescue swimmers, rescue teams and bridge watchstanders. Shall ensure that each ship has one OS or QM graduate (E-5 or above) of a recognized SAR Planning Course.

i. Aviation Standardization Petty Officers

(1) Aviation command SAR standardization petty officer. Shall be designated in writing by the commanding officer. Shall be recommended and evaluated by the TYCOM SAR Evaluator. A copy of the evaluation shall be filed in the individual's NATOPS training record. Shall recommend and evaluate an Assistant SAR Standardization Petty Officer for the command. Shall be responsible for the training and indoctrination of all command rescue swimmers. Shall ensure an annual evaluation is conducted on each rescue swimmer assigned to the command. Guidelines for conducting the rescue swimmer evaluation are contained in enclosure (5). Shall ensure proper documentation of all SAR training and that proficiency records are maintained on each rescue swimmer per enclosure (17).

(2) Aviation assistant SAR standardization petty officer. Shall be designated in writing by the commanding officer. Shall be recommended and annually evaluated by the command SAR standardization petty officer. A copy of the evaluation shall be filed in the individual's NATOPS training record. Shall conduct annual SAR evaluations, when directed by the command SAR standardization petty officer, on rescue swimmers assigned to the command. Guidelines for conducting rescue swimmer evaluations are contained in enclosure (5).

(3) Aviation Rappel Standardization Petty Officer. Shall be designated in writing by the commanding officer. Shall be recommended and evaluated by the TYCOM SAR Evaluator. Shall be fully qualified in accordance with enclosure (13).

(4) Aviation SAR standardization medical technician. Shall be designated in writing by the commanding officer. Shall be recommended and evaluated by the TYCOM SAR medical technician evaluator or designated representative. Shall be responsible for the training and indoctrination of

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all command SAR medical technicians. Shall ensure an annual SAR evaluation is conducted on each SAR medical technician assigned to the command. Enclosures (9) and (10) contain guidelines for conducting the SAR medical technician evaluation. Shall ensure proficiency records are maintained on each SAR medical technician and all SAR training is properly documented. Shall ensure command SAR medical technicians complete the Medical Rescue Report (SAR Form 19-1A; NWP 19-1) in a timely efficient manner and forward it to the command's SAR Officer following each rescue/medical evacuation (MEDEVAC). Shall be fully qualified in accordance with this instruction and reference (h).

8. Waivers. This instruction issues specific CNO guidance and policy. Except as otherwise delineated in enclosures (5) and (19), waivers to these provisions shall be requested from the applicable TYCOM, copy to CNO SAR Model Manager. Waiver requests shall indicate the purpose and time extension requested. Approved waivers shall be in writing and documented in appropriate training records.

9. Reports and Forms

a. Reports required by this instruction are exempt from reports control by SECNAVINST 5214.2B.

b. The following forms and publications are available in the Navy Supply System and may be requisitioned per NAVSUP P-2002D:

BUMED 6410/1	Grounding Notice, S/N 0105-LF-206-4105
BUMED 6410.2	Clearance Notice, S/N 0105-LF-206-4110
OPNAV 3760/32	NATOPS Flight Personnel Training and Qualification Jacket, S/N 0107-LF-736-2112
OPNAV 3760/32C	Flight Personnel Designation Record, S/N 0107-LF-736-2140
OPNAV 3760/32E	School/Course Attendance Record, S/N 0107-LF-009-7600
OPNAV 3760/32G	Examination Record, S/N 0107-LF-009-7800

c. The forms contained in Enclosures (6), (7), (8), (11), (15), (16), (21), (22), and (23) may be reproduced locally due to the extremely low usage.



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SAR CONFERENCE PROCEDURES

1. General. The effectiveness of the SAR program is largely dependent upon review and update of SAR manuals, procedures, and equipment to ensure they reflect current and accurate information. The formal SAR Conference is the primary means of carrying out this phase of the program. Procedures set forth in this enclosure are intended to ensure maximum benefits are realized from these conferences.
2. Responsibility. The responsibility for scheduling and convening the SAR Conference rests with the CNO sponsor. The responsibility for chairing and hosting a SAR Conference rests with the CNO SAR Model Manager.
3. Scheduling. SAR Conference will be held every 18 to 24 months. Close coordination with activities that have a SAR responsibility is essential in scheduling a SAR Conference to avoid conflicting with other conferences.
4. Conference Location. SAR Conferences will normally be held at the CNO SAR Model Manager's home station (NAS Jacksonville, Florida), unless the CNO Sponsor believes that the interests of SAR would best be served at another location.
5. Convening Announcement. When the date of the SAR Conference has been determined, the CNO Sponsor shall originate the convening announcement. Announcement of the SAR Conference shall be via message, and shall be addressed as a minimum to all SAR Conference Executive Council members, Bureau of Naval Personnel BUPERS (Enlisted SAR Aircrew Detailer), Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED-5352), the SAR Advisory Board members, Aviation Supply Office, U.S. Army, Naval Safety Center, U.S. Coast Guard, and the U.S. Air Force. The convening announcement should precede the conference convening date by at least 60 days. The body of the message shall include the date and location of the conference, a deadline (30 days prior to the conference) for submission of action items to the SAR Model Manager, a request for attending commands to provide name, grade, and billeting requirements of their representatives to the hosting activity, and a request for TYCOMs to inform their units of the conference and call for agenda items.
6. Conference Agenda. Items shall be forwarded to arrive at the SAR Model Manager no later than 30 days prior to the convening date. Agenda items received after the deadline shall be retained by the SAR Model Manager until the conference and be submitted to the conference at the discretion of the SAR Model Manager and the CNO Sponsor.
7. SAR Conference Executive Committee. Shall be composed of representatives from CNO, Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC), Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet (CINCLANTFLT), Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet (CINCPACFLT), CNET, Chief of Naval Reserve

(CNAVRES), TYCOMS, Commander Naval Air Systems Command (COMNAVAIRSYSCOM), and the Chief of Naval Air Training (CNATRA).

8. Conduct of a SAR Conference. The CNO SAR Model Manager shall provide a schedule of events and list of agenda items to the attendees and shall act as Chair of the conference. Discussions should be relatively informal; however, the chair shall exercise the authority to discontinue a discussion when it is no longer profitable and call for a vote, defer the agenda item pending receipt of additional information, or refer it to a committee for further study. Voting membership shall be limited to the SAR Conference Executive Committee. The CNO sponsor will determine any voting procedures other than those specified herein, to include restricting voting rights on specific subjects of limited scope to only those cognizant commands. Committees may be appointed to consider specific agenda items.

9. Reports. The SAR Model Manager shall prepare an official record of agenda items discussed and the resulting decisions. These minutes shall be signed and published by the CNO. Copies shall be sent to all conference attendees and commands with assigned action. Those commands with assigned action items will provide the CNO SAR Model Manager with points of contact within 30 days after receipt of the minutes and a quarterly progress update. If a delay in completion of an assigned action item occurs the CNO SAR Model Manager will be notified.

SAR ADVISORY BOARD (SAB) PROCEDURES

1. General. In order to promote continued standardization, address issues of an immediate nature, and keep the fleet advised, the CNO SAR Model Manager and staff will meet annually or as necessary between SAR Conferences with representatives from CNO (N093); Headquarters, Marine Corps; Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (Code-5352); TYCOM SAR Evaluation Units; helicopter and surface rescue swimmer schools and curriculum model manager; and Helicopter Aircrewman Rappelling School.
2. Responsibility. The responsibility for scheduling, convening and chairing the SAB rests with the CNO SAR Model Manager.
3. SAB Conference Agenda Items. Fleet and/or SAB representative generated agenda items that the CNO SAR Model Manager deems of an immediate nature will be discussed at the SAB Conference. Agenda items shall be submitted to the CNO SAR Model Manager no later than 30 days prior to the convening date.
4. Conduct of the SAB. The CNO SAR Model Manager shall act as Chair of the conference. He/she shall conduct the conference in accordance with the schedule of events disseminated with the agenda items. A record shall be kept of the agenda items discussed and the resulting decisions. That record shall be forwarded to the CNO SAR Sponsor (N880H) for approval and sent to all attendees and any others the CNO SAR Model Manager deems appropriate. Action items not requiring immediate resolution should be retained with the SAB recommendation for inclusion in the next CNO SAR Conference. Those items requiring immediate resolution shall be forwarded to the appropriate command for action with results/updates to the CNO SAR Model Manager on a monthly basis.
5. Notification Procedures. In order to meet temporary additional duty (TAD) projections, CNO SAR Model Manager is directed to notify all SAR Advisory Board members via naval message 6 months in advance of projected meetings.

Enclosure(2)

AVIATION UNIT SAR POLICIES AND EVALUATION PROCEDURES

1. The following general policies, qualifications, requalifications and procedures are set forth:

a. SAR Mission Crew Requirements. Crews assigned to SAR missions (including plane guard) shall be fully qualified for SAR in accordance with this instruction and applicable NATOPS flight manuals. The helicopter aircraft commander (HAC) shall have completed a helicopter pilot initial SAR training syllabus containing requirements outlined in enclosure (4), in addition to other requirements that may be delineated by local instructions. For night missions overwater, the HAC shall be current in accordance with NATOPS/local instructions for night approaches to a doppler assisted hover. The co-pilot, at a minimum, may maintain currency via hooded approaches conducted during a quarterly SAR flight or in a flight simulator. The rescue swimmer shall have completed a helicopter rescue swimmer initial SAR training syllabus and be currently qualified in accordance with enclosure (5).

b. Aviation Rescue Swimmer Requirements

(1) Helicopters assigned an overwater SAR mission, i.e., plane guard, coastal air station SAR, etc., shall be adequately manned and equipped in accordance with reference (b) and be prepared to deploy a rescue swimmer to assist the survivor. The rescue swimmer shall be attired in accordance with reference (b) and be prepared for immediate water entry when: the aircraft is engaged in an active SAR mission, or for plane guard during actual launch and recovery cycles.

(2) All helicopters have SAR as an inherent mission and form the bulk of SAR assets. Therefore, all helicopters operating overwater with the minimum crew, aircraft equipment for SAR, and a qualified rescue swimmer(s) shall have at least one swimmer with all rescue equipment required for water entry and shall be capable of conducting search and rescue operations.

(3) Rescue Swimmer Deployment. The rescue swimmer shall enter the water and assist the survivor(s) in all cases unless the HAC determines that the circumstances will unnecessarily endanger the rescue swimmer.

(4) Rescue Swimmer Deployment for Inanimate Objects. Rescue swimmers may be deployed for day/Visual Meteorological Conditions (VMC) open ocean recoveries of inanimate objects, provided such deployment is not prohibited by the applicable NATOPS manual, or local instruction. Night/Instrument Meteorological Conditions (IMC) open ocean deployments for inanimate objects are prohibited unless deemed an operational necessity.

(5) Open Ocean Rescue Swimmer Deployment

(a) Night/IMC open ocean rescue swimmer deployment is permitted only during actual SAR/mission essential evolutions.

Enclosure (3)

(b) Safety standards of operations for day/VMC open ocean rescue swimmer deployment for training shall include as a minimum:

1. Rescue boat in visual contact with the rescue swimmer(s) undergoing training. The boat shall be manned and equipped in accordance with reference (b) with a rescue swimmer onboard and be in two-way radio communications with the rescue helicopter. A rescue boat is most desirable while training helicopter rescue swimmers. A second SAR helicopter airborne in two-way radio communications and in visual contact with the rescue swimmer(s) is an acceptable substitute if operational commitments dictate.

2. Sea state of two or less.

3. Ceiling/visibility at least 1000 feet/three nautical miles.

4. Aviation rescue swimmer(s) shall be attired as required by reference (b).

5. CV or parent vessel in close proximity.

(6) Rescue Swimmer Deployment in Protected Waters

(a) When conducting rescue swimmer deployments in protected waters, a rescue boat in two-way radio communications, with a rescue swimmer aboard, shall be in visual contact with the rescue swimmer(s) undergoing training. A rescue boat is most desirable while training helicopter rescue swimmers. A second SAR helicopter airborne in two-way radio communications and in visual contact with the rescue swimmer(s) is an acceptable substitute.

(b) Rescue swimmer(s) shall be attired as required by reference (b).

2. Aviation Unit SAR Evaluation Procedures. Unit SAR Evaluations conducted by the TYCOM SAR evaluation unit shall consist of the following:

a. Pilot Subject Area

(1) Review SAR publications.

(2) Review Command SAR plan and SAR standard operating procedures (SOP).

(3) Review SAR ground and flight training syllabi.

(4) Review pilot ground and flight training records.

(5) Written open and/or closed book examination for all command helicopter pilots as outlined in enclosure (4).

(6) Evaluate SAR Officer consisting of a SAR brief and flight as outlined in enclosure (4) shall be accomplished provided weather or insufficient flight hour funding do not preclude its completion. The SAR evaluator need not be pilot qualified in model (PQM) in order to fly as copilot and conduct the evaluation flight.

b. Aircrew Subject Area

- (1) Review the command's manning documents.
- (2) Review personnel service records per enclosure (17).
- (3) Review enlisted aircrew NATOPS training records per enclosure (17).
- (4) Review enlisted aircrew initial SAR rescue swimmer training syllabus.
- (5) A 40-question closed book examination for all command rescue swimmers, rescue crew chiefs/first crewmen per enclosure (5).
- (6) Evaluate all available command swimmers' rescue procedures.
- (7) Evaluate SAR standardization petty officer per enclosure (5).

c. SAR Medical Technician Subject Area

- (1) Review the command's manning documents.
- (2) Review personnel service records.
- (3) Review SAR medical technicians' NATOPS training records.
- (4) Review SAR medical technicians' initial training syllabus.
- (5) A 40-question closed book examination for all command SAR medical technicians per enclosure (9).
- (6) Inspect SAR medical kits.
- (7) Evaluate SAR standardization medical technician per enclosure (10).

d. Paraloft Subject Area

- (1) Review SAR related publications for currency.
- (2) Inspect personal swimmer's equipment.
- (3) Inspect aircraft SAR equipment.

(4) Inspect SAR medical kit.

3. Each of the above areas will be assigned a subjective grade (qualified, conditionally qualified, unqualified). At the completion of the evaluation an overall subjective grade for the command will be assigned with an optional adjective description of "Outstanding" or "Excellent" at the discretion of the senior evaluator.

4. A debrief shall be held following the evaluation with the squadron/station commanding officer and any others deemed appropriate.

5. Upon completion of the unit SAR evaluation, the senior member of the evaluation team shall ensure the completion and forwarding of the evaluation report to the commanding officer. A copy of the evaluation report will be forwarded to the CNO SAR Model Manager. A list of repeat discrepancies shall be forwarded to the unit's ISIC.

SAR TRAINING AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PILOTS

1. This enclosure outlines minimum annual pilot SAR training requirements for both ground and flight training. Commands shall prepare a training program that incorporates these requirements into comprehensive ground and flight training syllabi.

NOTE: CREWS ASSIGNED SAR MISSIONS (INCLUDING PLANE GUARD) SHALL BE FULLY QUALIFIED FOR SAR IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS INSTRUCTION AND APPLICABLE NATOPS FLIGHT MANUALS. THE HAC SHALL HAVE COMPLETED THE GROUND AND FLIGHT TRAINING SYLLABUS BELOW, AND ANY OTHER REQUIREMENTS DELINEATED BY LOCAL INSTRUCTIONS.

2. Ground Training

a. Frequency and Applicability. All pilots assigned to a command shall receive ground training a minimum of once per quarter. The entire ground training syllabus shall be completed a minimum of once per year by all pilots assigned. Lectures shall be sufficiently detailed to allow pilots to review the material and thereby meet training requirements in the event a lecture is missed.

(1) Search Planning

- (a) Drift
- (b) Sweep Width
- (c) Track Spacing
- (d) Coverage Factor
- (e) Probability of Detection
- (f) Search Patterns

(2) SAR Publications

- (a) JCS 3-50
- (b) NWP 19-1
- (c) NWP-55-8-SAR TACAID
- (d) ATP-10, STANAGS (NATO), AIR STANDARDIZATION AGREEMENTS (WEST COAST)

(3) SAR Equipment

- (a) Aircraft requirements
- (b) Utilization, limitations, maintenance

Enclosure (4)

- (c) Medical kits
- * (d) Rappelling, tree climbing equipment
- * IF APPLICABLE
- (4) SAR Organization, Responsibilities, and Duties
 - (a) SAR coordinator
 - (b) SAR mission coordinator
 - (c) On-Scene commander
 - (d) Search and rescue unit (SRU)
 - (e) Command SAR plan (alert/recall procedures homeguard/
detachment)
 - (f) Local agreements, agencies, contingency plans
 - (g) SAR reports
- (5) Local Area Familiarization
 - (a) Geographic considerations
 - (b) Climate considerations
 - (c) Available medical facilities
- (6) Overland SAR procedures
 - (a) Inland Probability of Detection
 - (b) Rescue methods
 - 1. Landing
 - 2. Rescue via one skid/wheel
 - 3. Hoisting
 - * 4. Rappelling
 - * 5. Short haul
 - (c) Landing zone evaluation and landing procedures
 - (d) Geographic considerations
 - * IF APPLICABLE

(7) Rescue procedures

- (a) Factors to be considered prior to swimmer deployment
- (b) Rescue hover position
- (c) Rescue swimmer deployment/recovery
 - 1. Day/VMC procedures
 - 2. Night/IMC procedures
- (d) Rescue net/medevac litter procedures

3. Flight Training

a. Frequency and Applicability. All pilots assigned to a command shall fly a SAR training flight a minimum of once per quarter (the prosecution of an actual SAR may be documented as SAR training). Additionally, each pilot must complete an annual SAR evaluation flight which may be conducted concurrently with the annual NATOPS check flight and annotated on the NATOPS flight evaluation report.

b. Flight Training Syllabus

- (1) SAR brief
 - (a) Crew coordination/responsibilities
 - (b) Communications
 - (c) Mission brief
 - (d) Scanning procedures
 - (e) Emergency procedures
- (2) Local Area Familiarization
 - (a) Course rules
 - (b) Hospital pad recognition
 - (c) Landing zone evaluation
- (3) Search Patterns. Per references (a) through (d) and as appropriate to aircraft capabilities and navigation equipment.
- (4) Helicopter Approaches
 - (a) Day/night doppler and day VFR rescue approaches per applicable NATOPS flight manual/local instructions.

- (b) Night low visibility raft deployment pattern.
- (5) *Swimmer/Crew Deployment/Recovery
 - (a) 10/10, 15/0
 - (b) Hoisting
 - (c) Confined area landing zones
 - (d) One skid pick ups
 - (e) Rappelling
- (6) OSC Duties
 - (a) Organization/use of checklists
 - (b) Voice procedures
 - (c) Traffic control
 - (d) Time/asset management

*THESE ITEMS WILL BE OPTIONAL DEPENDENT ON TYPE AIRCRAFT
FLOWN, SOP RESTRICTIONS AND ACTUAL MISSION TRAINING
REQUIREMENTS.

4. Helicopter Pilot SAR Evaluation. A written open and/or closed book examination shall be given by the TYCOM SAR evaluation team to all command helicopter pilots covering topics delineated in paragraph 2 of this enclosure (Ground Training). An oral and flight evaluation shall be given to the command SAR officer consisting of a simulated SAR mission reviewing standard SAR briefs and procedures per references (a) through (d), applicable NATOPS flight manual, and this enclosure.

TRAINING AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS FOR HELICOPTER RESCUE SWIMMERS

1. Helicopter Rescue Swimmer Initial SAR Training Syllabus. The rescue swimmer initial training syllabus is primarily designed to acclimate the rescue swimmer to the new aircraft and locale. This is considered a minimum syllabus. Commands shall supplement this syllabus with additional lectures and materials pertinent to local mission requirements. To be initially qualified as a rescue swimmer the individual must:

a. Be a graduate of the CNO approved Category I Aviation Rescue Swimmer School (Q-050-0600).

b. Be adult CPR qualified.

*c. Perform a minimum of six day water jumps (10/10 or 15/0) from a helicopter, three of which should be from the same type aircraft as the swimmer's parent command. Three of the deployments shall be rescues to a simulated survivor.

*d. Perform a minimum of two night deployments from a helicopter to a simulated survivor in a controlled environment. One night deployment should be from the same type aircraft as the swimmer's parent command (commands capable of night over water rescue). **NOTE: The process of repeated, rapid ascents and descents on the hoist cable with only momentary pauses in the water is known as "tea bagging."** "Tea bagging" is contrary to the spirit of this paragraph.

e. Complete a standardization check by the command's enlisted SAR standardization petty officer or assistant per subparagraph 3(f).

f. Be designated in writing by the commanding officer as a helicopter rescue swimmer for the command.

g. Complete the command's initial syllabus and be designated within 90 days of reporting aboard.

* NOT REQUIRED IF COMPLETED WITHIN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

2. Refresher Training: Category II. Refresher training for previously qualified rescue swimmers who have not performed the duties of a rescue swimmer for a period of 1 year or more. This 2 week school will familiarize the rescue swimmer with new or updated procedures and equipment. Requalification in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) will be included.

3. Helicopter Rescue Swimmer SAR Proficiency and Evaluation Requirements. Minimum SAR proficiency requirements for helicopter rescue swimmers are listed below.

a. Requalification in adult CPR based upon a written test and demonstration of proficiency verified by a qualified CPR instructor. Annual recertification shall be accomplished.

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b. Perform a minimum of six day water deployments (10\10 or 15\0) from a helicopter; three of which should be from the same type aircraft as the swimmer's parent command annually (January through December). Three of the deployments shall be rescues to a simulated survivor. Deployments shall not exceed 12 months.

c. Perform a minimum of two night deployments from a helicopter to a simulated survivor in a controlled environment annually (January through December). One night deployment should be from the same type aircraft as the swimmer's parent command (commands capable of night over water rescue). **NOTE: NO "TEA BAGGING."** Time between deployments shall not exceed 12 months.

d. Four hours of water training every 6 months (January through June/July through December), to practice life saving techniques which shall include: rescue swimmer equipment use, approaches, releases/escapes, carries, rescue litter usage, and day and night parachute disentanglement.

NOTE: (1) THE COMMANDING OFFICER MAY GRANT A WRITTEN WAIVER TO PARAGRAPH 3D FOR EXTENDED DEPLOYMENTS OR OPERATIONAL TASKING WHICH MAY PRECLUDE THEIR COMPLETION. WAIVERS SHALL NOT EXCEED 60 DAYS AFTER RETURN FROM EXTENDED DEPLOYMENT. (2) AVIATION RESCUE SWIMMERS WHO ARE UTILIZED BY ACTIVITIES TO PERFORM SURFACE RESCUE SWIMMER DUTIES SHALL ADHERE TO ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN ENCLOSURE (19).

e. Complete Aviation Rescue Swimmer Ground Training Lectures annually (January through December). This training is non-waiverable. Enclosure (7) shall be used to document ground training lectures.

f. Complete a rescue swimmer evaluation annually by the command's enlisted SAR standardization petty officer or assistant as outlined below:

(1) A 40-question closed book examination and oral evaluation (normally administered concurrently with the practical evaluation). Minimum grade of 3.4 required.

(2) Practical Evaluation including lifesaving procedures practiced during the semi-annual pool training listed in this enclosure. Flight Phase will cover rescue swimmer deployment and recovery (TYCOM SAR evaluation only). This format shall be used by the TYCOM SAR evaluation team during SAR evaluations. Results shall be recorded on the Helicopter Rescue Swimmer Evaluation Report, enclosure (6) and Aviation Rescue Swimmer Water/Rappel Training, enclosure (8).

g. Maintain a good or above on the command physical fitness evaluation and body fat of 22 per cent or less per references (g) and (j).

h. Failure to complete proficiency requirements and obtain a rating of qualified will require a re-evaluation within 30 days. Rescue swimmers who fail the re-evaluation shall appear before a squadron/unit evaluation board. After consideration of all circumstances, the board shall recommend one of the following courses of action:

(1) A period of training (not to exceed 6 months) to be followed by a re-evaluation. This option may be utilized when extenuating circumstances such as medical grounding, TAD to schools, etc., have precluded maintenance of currency or physical conditioning. During the training period, the rescue swimmer shall not be considered qualified for actual rescue situations.

(2) Removal from a flying status.

(3) Removal of Rescue Swimmer NEC.

HELICOPTER RESCUE SWIMMER EVALUATION REPORT				
NAME:	RATE:	SSN:	DATE:	
TOTAL WATER ENTRIES: (NOTE #1)	TYPE AIRCRAFT:		DATE OF LAST EVALUATION:	
REQUIREMENT	DATE COMPLETED	Q	CQ	U
LIFESAVING PROCEDURES	_____	_____	_____	_____
PARACHUTE DISENTANGLEMENT	_____	_____	_____	_____
RESCUE DEVICES	_____	_____	_____	_____
RESCUE HAND SIGNALS	_____	_____	_____	_____
EMERGENCIES	_____	_____	_____	_____
CPR	_____	_____	_____	_____
WRITTEN EXAMINATION (NOTE #2)	_____	GRADE: _____		
PHYSICAL READINESS TEST (NOTE #3)	_____	GRADE: _____		
REMARKS OF EVALUATOR/INSTRUCTOR:				
EVALUATOR/INSTRUCTOR	SIGNATURE		DATE	
INLAND RESCUE CREWMAN	SIGNATURE		DATE	
COMMANDING OFFICER	SIGNATURE		DATE	
NOTE #1 6/2 ANNUALLY, JAN-DEC, NOT TO EXCEED 12 MONTHS. NOTE #2 MINIMUM GRADE OF 3.4 REQUIRED. NOTE #3 MOST RECENT/GOOD OR ABOVE.				

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Enclosure (6)

NAME:

COMMAND:

AVIATION RESCUE SWIMMER GROUND TRAINING				
ADVANCED FIRST AID	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE
1.1 FIRST AID & WOUNDS				
1.2 WOUNDS & INJURIES				
1.3 FIRST AID & FRACTURES				
1.4 HEAD & SPINAL INJURIES				
1.5 FIRST AID & BURNS				
1.6 FIRST AID/ENVIRONMENTAL INJURIES				
1.8 FIRST AID & SHOCK				
RESCUE EQUIPMENT AND DEVICES				
2.1 RESCUE SWIMMERS EQUIPMENT				
2.2 MASK, FINS, SNORKEL INDOCTRINATION				
2.3 RESCUE DEVICES				
2.4 EMERGENCY RESCUE EQUIPMENT				
2.5 SURVIVOR MARKER/LOCATOR DEVICES				
2.6 PARACHUTE HARNESS/RELATED EQUIPMENT				
2.7 AIRCREW SURVIVOR EQUIPMENT				
LIFESAVING/PARACHUTE DISENTANGLEMENT				
3.1 LIFESAVING APPROACHES				
3.2 LIFESAVING CARRIES				
3.3 FRONT HEAD HOLD RELEASE/ESCAPE				
3.4 SAR PROCEDURES				
3.5 REAR HEAD HOLD RELEASE/ESCAPE				
3.6 RESCUE PROCEDURES				
3.7 MOTOR WHALE BOAT OPERATIONS				
3.9 RESCUE PROCEDURES - MAN OVERBOARD				
3.10 NIGHT RESCUE DISENTANGLEMENT				
3.11 DAY HELICOPTER OPERATIONS				
NOTE: ALL LECTURES SHALL BE COMPLETED ANNUALLY.				

OPNAV 3130/2

Enclosure (7)

AVIATION RESCUE SWIMMER WATER/RAPPEL TRAINING

NAME:

COMMAND:

POOL TRAINING	DATE HOURS	DATE HOURS	DATE HOURS	DATE HOURS	DATE HOURS
EQUIPMENT UTILIZATION					
APPROACHES					
RELEASES					
CARRIES					
DAY DISENTANGLEMENT					
NIGHT DISENTANGLEMENT					
TOTAL FOR THE DAY					
NOTE: A MINIMUM OF 4 HOURS OF ACCUMULATED POOL TRAINING IS REQUIRED SEMI-ANNUALLY, JAN-JUN/JUL-DEC.					

SWIMMER DEPLOYMENTS	DATE NUMBER	DATE NUMBER	DATE NUMBER	DATE NUMBER	DATE NUMBER
DAY DEPLOYMENTS					
NIGHT DEPLOYMENTS					
NOTE: TOTAL OF SIX DAY AND TWO NIGHT DEPLOYMENTS REQUIRED ANNUALLY, JAN-DEC. DEPLOYMENTS SHALL NOT EXCEED 12 CALENDAR MONTHS.					

RAPPEL TRAINING	DATE NUMBER	DATE NUMBER	DATE NUMBER	DATE NUMBER	DATE NUMBER
RAPPELS					
RAPPELS					
SHORT HAULS					
SHORT HAULS					
NOTE: TWO RAPPELS AND ONE SHORT HAUL FROM AN AIRCRAFT EVERY 30 DAYS, OR, THREE RAPPELS FROM A SUITABLE TOWER/PLATFORM IF AIRCRAFT IS UNAVAILABLE.					

OPNAV 3130/3

SAR MEDICAL TECHNICIAN TRAINING AND PROFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS

1. SAR Medical Technician Initial Training Syllabus. The SAR medical technician initial training syllabus contained in reference (h) is designed to acclimate the SAR medical technician to the new aircraft and locale. This is a minimum syllabus. Commands are encouraged to supplement this syllabus with additional lectures and materials pertinent to local mission requirements. To initially qualify as a SAR Medical Technician (NEC 8401) in a new command the individual:

a. Shall be a graduate of Naval Aircrew Candidate School (Q-050-1500).

b. Complete a standardization check by the command's SAR standardization medical technician.

c. Be designated in writing by the commanding officer as a SAR medical technician for the command.

d. Previously designated, reporting personnel shall complete that command's initial training syllabus within 90 days of reporting aboard.

2. SAR Medical Technician Proficiency and Evaluation Requirements. Minimum proficiency requirements for SAR medical technician are listed in reference (h). The following list amplifies those requirements:

a. Regualification in CPR based upon a written test and demonstration of proficiency verified by a qualified CPR instructor. (Expiration date is specified by qualifying agency, e.g., American Heart Association, American Red Cross, etc.)

b. Biannual National Registry EMT-Basic recertification. (Certification as a Nationally Registered EMT-Intermediate or EMT-Paramedic fulfills this requirement.)

c. I.V. certification performed at the local medical command.

d. Complete an annual SAR standardization evaluation by the command's SAR standardization medical technician as outlined in enclosure (10) and documented on enclosure (11).

e. The following ground training shall be covered at least every 6 months (January-June/July-December). Training is non-waiverable and shall be completed prior to the individual's initial evaluation.

(1) Lectures

(a) Emergency Care

* (b) SAR Medical Equipment

* (c) Aircraft Rescue Equipment

- * (d) Rescue Procedures
- * (e) Rescue Hand Signals
- * (f) Survivor Equipment

(2) Practical Training

(a) Complete two (2) rapid patient assessments of a simulated multi-trauma patient.

(b) Complete two (2) patient assessments of a simulated medical patient.

* (c) Complete two (2) rescue litter deployments/recoveries from aircraft.

* (d) Complete two (2) rescue litter recoveries tending the trail line.

(3) Inland SAR Training (IF REQUIRED BY MISSION)

(a) Maintain rappel qualifications as per this instruction.

(b) Perform two (2) simulated tree extrications.

f. Completion of the above requirements shall be accomplished within 12 calendar months of the previous evaluation. Failure to complete proficiency requirements and obtain a rating of qualified requires a re-evaluation within 30 days. SAR medical technicians who fail the re-evaluation shall appear before a unit evaluation board. The board shall recommend one of the following courses of action:

(1) A period of training (not to exceed 90 days) to be followed by a re-evaluation may be used when extenuating circumstances such as medical grounding, TAD to schools, etc., precluded maintenance of currency or physical conditioning. During the training period the SAR medical technician is not qualified to stand SAR duty or be involved in actual rescue situations.

(2) Removal from a flying status.

(3) Removal of SAR Medical Technician NEC.

*NOTE: SAR RELATED PROFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS DO NOT APPLY TO HM-8401'S ASSIGNED TO FLEET MARINE FORCE UNITS THAT DO NOT HAVE A SAR MISSION. HOWEVER, ALL OTHER REQUIREMENTS CONTAINED IN THIS INSTRUCTION SHALL BE ENFORCED. COMMANDING OFFICERS ARE ENCOURAGED TO IMPLEMENT SIMILAR PROFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS TAILORED TO THEIR MISSION.

SAR MEDICAL TECHNICIAN EVALUATION

1. The SAR standardization medical technician shall conduct an annual evaluation on each designated SAR medical technician within the command using the format below. This format will be used during TYCOM SAR evaluations.

a. A 40-question closed book examination covering required ground training lectures.

b. Oral evaluation (normally concurrent with practical evaluation).

c. Practical evaluation including:

(1) Flight phase

(a) Simulated rescue scenario

(b) Litter use and recovery

(c) Trail line handling

(2) Inland rescue phase (IF APPLICABLE)

(a) Deployment from aircraft

1. Rappel/short haul

2. Hoist

(b) Tree extrication techniques

(c) Recovery by aircraft

(3) Medical phase

(a) Primary/secondary surveys

(b) Medical equipment usage

1. Sam and traction splints

2. Litters

3. M.A.S.T.

4. Intravenous therapy

(c) Emergency medical techniques

Enclosure (10)

SEARCH AND RESCUE MEDICAL TECHNICIAN EVALUATION REPORT						
NAME:	RATE:	SSN:	DATE:			
TYPE AIRCRAFT:	DATE OF LAST EVALUATION:					
REQUIREMENT	DATE COMPLETED	EXPIRES	GRADE			
			Q	CQ	U	
MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
A. BCLS	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
B. NREMT-BASIC	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
C. I.V. CERTIFICATION	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
MEDICAL PHASE	_____		_____	_____	_____	
FLIGHT PHASE	_____		_____	_____	_____	
INLAND RESCUE (NOTE #1)	_____		_____	_____	_____	
WRITTEN EXAMINATION (NOTE #2)	_____		GRADE: _____			
PHYSICAL READINESS TEST (NOTE #3)	_____		GRADE: _____			
REMARKS OF EVALUATOR/INSTRUCTOR:						
EVALUATOR/INSTRUCTOR:	SIGNATURE:		DATE:			
SAR MEDICAL TECHNICIAN:	SIGNATURE:		DATE:			
COMMANDING OFFICER:	SIGNATURE:		DATE:			
NOTE: #1 2 RAPPELS/1 SHORT HAUL FROM A/C EVERY 30 DAYS OR 3 RAPPELS FROM A SUITABLE TOWER. #2 MINIMUM GRADE OF 3.4 REQUIRED. #3 MOST RECENT/GOOD OR ABOVE						

OPNAV 3130/4

Enclosure (11)

PARALOFT EVALUATION

Using the format listed below, the TYCOM enlisted SAR evaluator or designated representative shall conduct an inspection during SAR evaluations of the organizational level Paraloft.

1. Publications. Check SAR related publications for currency.

- a. NAVAIR 13-1-6
- b. NAVAIR 00-35QH-2 Rev. SEP 88
- c. NWP 19-1 Rev. B
- d. OPNAVINST 4790.2E
- e. SAR Grams

2. Personal Rescue Swimmer Equipment

a. History cards inspected for proper documentation in accordance with OPNAVINST 4790.2E.

b. Rescue Swimmer equipment inspected for proper incorporation of changes, general condition and proper serialization in accordance with NAVAIR 13-1-6.

c. Proper inventory of personal SAR equipment maintained in accordance with NWP 19-1 Rev. B.

3. Aircraft Rescue Equipment

a. History cards inspected for proper documentation in accordance with OPNAVINST 4790.2E.

b. Aircraft rescue equipment inspected for proper incorporation of changes, general condition and proper serialization in accordance with NAVAIR 13-1-6.

c. Proper inventory of aircraft SAR equipment maintained per reference (b).

4. Medical Kits/Equipment

a. History cards inspected for proper documentation in accordance with OPNAVINST 4790.2E.

b. Medical kits inspected for proper incorporation of changes, general condition and proper serialization in accordance with NAVAIR 13-1-6.

c. Proper inventory of Medical kits maintained in accordance with NWP 19-1 Rev. B/AMAL.

d. Proper maintenance and inspection cycles of all other associated medical equipment.

5. Training. Ensure annual training is conducted by the paraloft on the following SAR equipment.

- a. Personal rescue swimmer equipment
- b. Aircraft SAR equipment case
- c. Aircraft rescue devices
- d. Medical kit
- e. Rappel/tree extrication equipment (if applicable)

HELICOPTER RAPPEL TRAINING AND PROFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS

1. Commands performing inland and/or mountainous SAR should maintain a rappel capability to perform the assigned mission.

2. Initial Rappel Training

a. Successfully complete the CNO-approved basic rappelling course (D-050-2006).

b. Complete a local command rappel training syllabus.

c. Successfully complete a practical evaluation conducted by the command rappel standardization instructor.

3. Proficiency Requirements

a. Second Crewman/SAR Medical Technician

(1) Perform two rappels every 30 days from a helicopter.

(2) Perform one rappel via short haul once every 30 days from a helicopter.

b. Crewchief/First Crewman

(1) Perform two rappels every 30 days from a helicopter.

(2) Perform one rappel via short haul once every 30 days from a helicopter.

(3) Direct two short hauls within the aircraft every 30 days.

NOTE: IF AN AIRCRAFT IS UNAVAILABLE, THREE RAPPELS FROM A SUITABLE TOWER/PLATFORM ONCE EVERY 30 DAYS WILL MEET PROFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS OF A AND B ABOVE.

WARNING: FOR SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS, LIVE SHORT HAULS IN THE LITTER SHALL BE LIMITED TO CHECK RIDES ONLY.

4. Unit Rappel Standardization Petty Officer Requirements

a. Shall be a qualified crew chief or first crewman in the aircraft.

b. Shall be a graduate of the CNO-approved basic rappelling course.

c. Shall have performed at least 30 rappels from various altitudes and five short hauls using the hoisting vest and rescue litter.

d. Shall demonstrate proper aircraft rigging procedures for the

Enclosure (13)

rappel and belay stations.

- e. Shall be recommended by the TYCOM SAR evaluator.
- f. Shall be designated in writing by the commanding officer.

5. TYCOM Evaluator Requirements

- a. Successfully complete the CNO-approved basic rappelling course.
- b. Shall be designated in writing by the TYCOM or designated SAR Evaluation Unit Commanding Officer.
- c. Conduct practical evaluations of units approved to conduct rappel operations.
 - (1) Inspect for proper documentation of rappelling proficiency requirements.
 - (2) Inspect material condition and proper maintenance of rappel equipment.

HELICOPTER INLAND RESCUE AIRCREWMAN

1. The following requirements are considered a minimum for an aircrewman to fly as a helicopter inland rescue aircrewman:

- a. Successfully complete the helicopter rappel training and proficiency requirements of enclosure (13).
- b. Complete a local helicopter inland rescue aircrewman syllabus.
- c. Be adult CPR qualified.
- d. Complete a standardization check by the command's enlisted inland rescue standardization petty officer or assistant, as outlined in paragraph 2.
- e. Be designated by the commanding officer.
- f. Personnel reporting to commands as helicopter inland rescue aircrewman shall complete that command's initial syllabus within 90 days of reporting aboard.

2. Helicopter Inland Rescue Aircrewman Proficiency and Evaluation Requirements. Minimum proficiency requirements for helicopter inland rescue aircrewman are specified in the following list.

- a. Re-qualify in adult CPR annually based upon a written examination and demonstration of proficiency verified by a qualified CPR instructor.
- b. Complete the following ground training annually:
 - (1) Rescue device utilization
 - (2) Rescue hand signals
 - (3) Rappel procedures
 - (4) Belay line
 - (5) Rescue by hoist
 - (6) Rescue by short haul method
 - (7) Confined area landings
 - (8) Emergency procedures
- c. Maintain rappel qualifications per enclosure (13).
- d. For inland mountain SAR rappel missions, direct the following evolutions within the previous thirty days:

- (1) Rig rappel and belay station in the aircraft.
- (2) Direct two rappel evolutions.
- (3) Direct two short haul evolutions.

e. Complete a helicopter inland rescue aircrewman evaluation annually by the command's enlisted inland rescue/rappel standardization petty officer or assistant as outlined below:

(1) Pass a 40-question closed book examination and an oral evaluation (normally administered with the practical evaluation) on topics covered by the annual ground training listed in paragraph 2b. Minimum grade of 3.4 is required.

(2) Complete a practical evaluation including:

- (a) Rappel procedures
- (b) Rescue devices
- (c) Rescue hand signals
- (d) Rescue by hoist
- (e) Short hauls
- (f) Confined area landings
- (g) Emergency procedures

(3) Record practical evaluation results on the helicopter inland rescue aircrewman evaluation form (enclosure (15)).

f. Maintain a good or above on the command fitness evaluation and body fat of 22% or less in accordance with references (g) and (j).

g. Failure to complete proficiency requirements and obtain a rating of qualified will require a re-evaluation within thirty days. Crewmen who fail the re-evaluation shall appear before a squadron/unit evaluation board. After consideration of all circumstances, the board shall recommend one of the following actions:

(1) A period of training (not to exceed 6 months) to be followed by a re-evaluation. This option may be utilized when extenuating circumstances such as medical grounding, TAD to schools, etc., have precluded completion of proficiency requirements. During the training period, the crewman shall not be considered qualified for actual rescue missions.

(2) Removal from a flight status.

HELICOPTER INLAND RESCUE AIRCREWMAN EVALUATION				
NAME:	RATE:	SSN:	DATE:	
RAPPELS/SHORT HAULS: (NOTE #1)	TYPE AIRCRAFT:		DATE OF LAST EVALUATION	
REQUIREMENT	DATE COMPLETED	Q	CQ	U
RESCUE DEVICES	_____	_____	_____	_____
RESCUE HAND SIGNALS	_____	_____	_____	_____
RAPPEL PROCEDURES	_____	_____	_____	_____
RESCUE BY HOIST	_____	_____	_____	_____
SHORT HAUL/CLIFF EVOLUTION	_____	_____	_____	_____
CONFINED AREA LANDINGS	_____	_____	_____	_____
EMERGENCY PROCEDURES	_____	_____	_____	_____
CPR	_____	_____	_____	_____
WRITTEN EXAMINATION (NOTE #2)	_____	GRADE: _____		
PHYSICAL READINESS TEST (NOTE #3)	_____	GRADE: _____		
REMARKS OF EVALUATOR/INSTRUCTOR:				
EVALUATOR/INSTRUCTOR	SIGNATURE		DATE	
INLAND RESCUE CREWMAN	SIGNATURE		DATE	
COMMANDING OFFICER	SIGNATURE		DATE	
NOTE #1 WITHIN THE LAST 30 DAYS. NOTE #2 MINIMUM GRADE OF 3.4 REQUIRED. NOTE #3 MOST RECENT/GOOD OR ABOVE.				

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Enclosure (15)

HELICOPTER INLAND RESCUE AIRCREWMAN GROUND TRAINING

NAME:

COMMAND:

GROUND TRAINING LECTURES	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE
1. RESCUE DEVICE UTILIZATION				
2. RESCUE SWIMMER HAND SIGNALS				
3. RAPPEL PROCEDURES				
4. BELAY LINE USE/RIGGING				
5. RESCUE BY HOIST				
6. RESCUE BY SHORT HAUL				
7. CONFINED AREA LANDINGS				
8. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES				
NOTE: ALL LECTURES SHALL BE COMPLETED ANNUALLY.				

FLIGHT/RAPPEL TRAINING	DATE NUMBER	DATE NUMBER	DATE NUMBER	DATE NUMBER	DATE NUMBER
HOISTS					
HOISTS					
CONFINED AREA LANDINGS					
CONFINED AREA LANDINGS					
ONE SKID/WHEEL PICKUPS					
ONE SKID/WHEEL PICKUPS					
RAPPELS					
RAPPELS					
SHORT HAULS/CLIFF EVOL					
SHORT HAULS/CLIFF EVOL					
TREE EXTRICATIONS					
TREE EXTRICATIONS					
MISCELLANEOUS					
MISCELLANEOUS					
NOTE: 2 RAPPELS AND 1 SHORT HAUL FROM AN AIRCRAFT EVERY 30 DAYS, OR, 3 RAPPELS FROM A SUITABLE TOWER PLATFORM IF AIRCRAFT IS UNAVAILABLE.					

OPNAV 3130/6

AVIATION ENLISTED RECORDS MAINTENANCE

1. NATOPS Records

a. Flight Physicals. Part C under general tab shall contain the signed original of the current standard BUMED 6410/1 or 6410/2 (Medical Grounding or Clearance Notices).

b. Designation Letters. Part A under "Qualifications and Achievements Tab" shall contain a permanent record of all SAR designations prescribed in this instruction. Qualifications to be recorded on OPNAV 3760/32C are: Helicopter Rescue Swimmer, SAR Standardization Petty Officer, Assistant SAR Standardization Petty Officer, Rappel Standardization Instructor, SAR Standardization Medical Technician, Inland Rescue Aircrewman, and SAR Medical Technician. To maintain a historical record, designation letters containing designation dates and approving authority signatures shall be maintained following OPNAV 3760/32C.

c. Schools and Courses

(1) Section III, Part A, under "Training Tab" shall contain a record of SAR School completion. OPNAV 3760/32E shall be used. A copy of page 4 SAR School completion or graduation certificate shall be filed following OPNAV 3760/32E.

(2) CPR courses attended shall be listed on OPNAV 3760/32E with a copy of the CPR Certificate or copy of current card.

(3) Emergency Medical Technician Certification (SAR Medical Technician only) shall be listed on OPNAV 3760/32E with a copy of the certificate included.

(4) I.V. Certification (SAR Medical Technician Only) shall be listed on OPNAV 3760/32E with a copy of the certificate included.

d. SAR Examinations. Section III, Part C, under "Training Tab" shall contain a record of the results of SAR examinations. OPNAV 3760/32G shall be used. Results shall be recorded in "Other Exams" section of this form. The current answer sheet shall be included following OPNAV 3760/32G.

e. SAR Evaluation Reports/Training Forms

(1) Section III, Part E, Instrument Ratings Training Tab shall be re-labelled "SAR". This section shall be maintained in the following manner:

(a) Annual Helicopter Rescue Swimmer, Inland Rescue Aircrewman, and SAR Medical Technician Evaluation Reports shall immediately follow Part E (SAR Tab). A record of current SAR Evaluation Report and previous two shall be maintained in chronological order beginning with the most recent.

(b) Ground training shall be logged on Aviation Rescue Swimmer Ground Training Form, enclosure (7), and filed immediately following the annual SAR evaluation reports.

(c) Pool training and swimmer deployments shall be logged on Aviation Rescue Swimmer Water/Rappel Training Form, enclosure (8) and filed immediately following the Aviation Rescue Swimmer Ground Training Form, enclosure (7).

(d) Rappel training shall be logged on the Helicopter Inland Rescue Aircrewman Ground Training Form, enclosure (16), and filed immediately following the Aviation Rescue Swimmer Water/Rappel Training Form, enclosure (8).

(e) Physical Readiness Tests. A copy of the most recent PRT test shall be included immediately following the Aviation Rescue Swimmer Water/Rappel Training Form, enclosure (8), or the Helicopter Inland Rescue Aircrewman Ground Training Form, enclosure (16).

2. Service Records

a. Left hand side of service record shall contain current DIFCREW orders and applicable designation letters.

b. Right hand side shall contain evidence of SAR School and Basic Helicopter Rappel Indoctrination Course completion (Page 4).

SURFACE UNIT SAR POLICIES AND EVALUATION PROCEDURES

1. Surface Unit SAR Policies. The following general policies, safety requirements, and procedures are set forth:

a. SAR Mission Crew Requirements. Crew members assigned by reference (b) to specific jobs relating to SAR missions shall be fully qualified in accordance with this instruction and applicable watch station qualifications. The surface rescue swimmer shall have completed the initial SAR training syllabus and be currently qualified per enclosure (19) of this instruction. The boat officer and J-Bar davit crew captain shall have completed all initial training and practical exercises (enclosure (20)) with their respective teams prior to being assigned these duties.

b. Surface Rescue Swimmer Requirements

(1) Surface units when underway shall be adequately manned and equipped per reference (b). When assigned to plane guard, conducting helicopter operations or during a man overboard, the ship shall be prepared to deploy a rescue swimmer or launch their rescue boat. The surface rescue swimmer shall be mustered and on station per NWP-19-1, NWP-42, or LHA/LPH NATOPS manual when the ship is engaged in flight operations, an active SAR mission, plane guard, or man overboard.

(2) The surface rescue swimmer shall enter the water and assist the mishap survivor(s) in all cases except when the boat officer, officer of the deck or commanding officer determines that the circumstances will unnecessarily endanger the rescue swimmer.

(3) Surface rescue swimmers may be deployed for day open ocean recoveries of inanimate objects (REXTORPS, MQM's, BQM's, mailbag, etc.), provided such deployment is not prohibited by local instructions. Recovery of inanimate objects posing a major health risk, (i.e. EXTORP with OTTO fuel, hazardous waste canisters, etc.) is strictly prohibited. Night/low visibility open ocean deployments for inanimate objects are prohibited unless deemed an operational necessity by the commanding officer.

(4) Night/low visibility open ocean rescue swimmer deployment is permitted only during actual SAR evolutions/operational necessity.

(5) Safety standards of operations for day open ocean rescue swimmer deployment for training shall include as a minimum:

(a) Rescue boat manned and equipped per reference (b) in constant visual contact with the rescue swimmers undergoing training.

(b) Sea state of two or less.

(c) Visibility of at least three nautical miles.

(d) Rescue swimmer(s) shall be attired per reference (b).

Enclosure (18)

(e) Parent vessel in close proximity.

(6) When conducting surface rescue swimmer deployments in protected waters for training, a rescue boat manned and equipped per reference (b) shall be in constant visual contact with the rescue swimmer(s) undergoing training. Rescue swimmer(s) shall be attired as required by reference (b).

2. Surface Unit SAR Evaluation Procedures. Surface unit SAR evaluations conducted by the TYCOM SAR evaluation unit shall consist of the following:

a. Command SAR Officer Area

(1) Review SAR Publications.

(a) JCS 3-50

(b) NWP 19-1

(c) NWP-55-8-SAR TACAID

(d) ATP-10

(e) Fleet and TYCOM directives and instructions

(2) Review of SAR training syllabi (Forecastle Team, Rescue Boat Crew, and Surface Rescue Swimmer) per enclosures (19) and (20) and training records.

(3) Review of command manning documents.

(4) Forecastle and rescue boat crew composition, qualifications and training documentation per reference (b) and enclosure (21).

(5) Command watch teams SAR planning qualifications/training.

(a) SAR organization, responsibilities, and duties

(b) Search planning

(6) Seamanship training team organization and employment.

(7) Evaluation of Combat Information Center (CIC) watch team organization and employment. (This requirement is waived if a majority are graduates of the SAR Surface Ship Course (K-221-2155).)

b. Surface Rescue Swimmer Area

(1) Initial command qualification.

(2) Review 40-question closed book examination covering training lectures per enclosure (19).

(3) Review of individual Surface Rescue Swimmer's training proficiency per enclosure (19).

(4) Evaluation of all command rescue swimmers' rescue procedures.

c. SAR/Medical/Rescue/Swimmer's Personal Equipment

(1) Review of SAR equipment PMS.

(2) Inspection of personal swimmers equipment.

(3) Inspection of medical equipment/litters.

(4) Inspection of rescue boat SAR equipment per reference (b).

3. Each of the above areas shall be assigned a subjective grade (qualified, conditionally qualified, or unqualified).

4. The senior evaluator will debrief the Commanding Officer and any others deemed appropriate following the evaluation.

5. Upon completion of the unit SAR Evaluation, the senior member of the TYCOM Evaluation team shall ensure the completion and forwarding of the evaluation report to the Commanding Officer and ISIC. A copy of the evaluation report shall be forwarded to the Type Commander and CNO SAR Model Manager (HS-1, Code 60).

SURFACE RESCUE SWIMMER TRAINING, PROFICIENCY AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Surface Rescue Swimmer Initial SAR Training Syllabus. The surface rescue swimmer initial training syllabus is primarily designed to acclimate the rescue swimmer to the ship's equipment and rescue teams. This is considered a minimum syllabus. Commands shall supplement this syllabus with additional lectures and materials pertinent to local mission requirements. To be initially qualified as a surface rescue swimmer the individual shall:

a. Be a graduate of the CNO-approved Category I Surface Rescue Swimmer School (CIN P-050-0500).

b. Be adult CPR qualified.

c. Be indoctrinated on the ship's rescue bill and established procedures. Perform two man overboard drills, one deck recovery and one from the rescue boat.

d. Be designated in writing by the commanding officer as the surface rescue swimmer for the command.

e. Complete the command's initial syllabus and be designated within 90 days of reporting aboard.

2. Refresher Training, Category II. Refresher training is for previously qualified surface rescue swimmers who have not performed the duties of a rescue swimmer for a period of 1 year or more. This school will familiarize the surface rescue swimmer with new or updated procedures and equipment. Regualification in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) will be included.

3. Surface Rescue Swimmer SAR Proficiency and Evaluation Requirements. Minimum proficiency requirements for surface rescue swimmers are as follows:

a. Regualification in adult CPR based upon a written test and demonstration of proficiency verified by a qualified CPR Instructor. Annual regualification shall be required.

b. Two hours each quarter of in-water training to practice lifesaving techniques which shall include: rescue swimmer equipment use, approaches, releases, escapes, carries, parachute disentanglement (NOTES 1 and 2).

c. Perform a minimum of one simulated/actual deck and rescue boat deployment annually (NOTE 1).

NOTE: 1. THE COMMANDING OFFICER MAY GRANT A WRITTEN WAIVER OF PARAGRAPHS 3B AND 3C FOR EXTENDED DEPLOYMENTS WHICH MAY PRECLUDE THEIR COMPLETION. WAIVERS SHALL NOT EXCEED 60 DAYS AFTER RETURN FROM EXTENDED DEPLOYMENT.

2. FOR SAFETY PURPOSES PARACHUTE DISENTANGLEMENT WILL BE COVERED ONLY AS A DISCUSSION ITEM UNLESS FOUR FULLY QUALIFIED RESCUE SWIMMERS ARE AVAILABLE. THIS TRAINING SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED IN A SWIMMING POOL WITH AN ADDITIONAL SAFETY OBSERVER PRESENT, WHO SHALL BE EITHER A QUALIFIED SWIMMER OR AN E-7 OR ABOVE. COMMANDING OFFICERS ARE HIGHLY ENCOURAGED TO CONSOLIDATE TRAINING EFFORTS WITH OTHER COMMANDS.

d. Man overboard drills using the rescue litter in conjunction with the deck recovery and rescue boat exercises shall be conducted as established by TYCOM ship exercise manual and reference (b).

e. Maintain an overall good or above grade on the command's physical readiness program as established by reference (g).

f. Complete all surface rescue swimmer ground training lectures annually (January to December). These lectures are non-waiverable. Enclosures (22) and (23) shall be used to document training.

NOTE: AVIATION RESCUE SWIMMERS WHO ARE UTILIZED BY ACTIVITIES TO PERFORM SURFACE RESCUE SWIMMER DUTIES SHALL COMPLY WITH ENCLOSURE (5) AND PARAGRAPHS 3C, 3D, and 3F.

4. SAR Evaluation. Rescue swimmers who fail to meet proficiency requirements or fail the swimmer portion of the evaluation shall appear before a unit evaluation board. The composition of this board shall be at the direction of the commanding officer. That board, after consideration of all circumstances, shall recommend one of the following courses of action:

a. A period of training (not to exceed 6 months) to be followed by a re-evaluation. This option may be used when extenuating circumstances such as medical grounding, TAD to schools, etc., have precluded maintenance of currency or physical conditioning. During the training period, the rescue swimmer shall not be considered qualified for actual rescue situations.

b. Removal from a rescue swimmer status.

c. Remove NEC.

SURFACE UNIT SAR TEAM/CREW TRAINING AND PROFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS

1. This enclosure contains an outline of minimum annual SAR training, as well as frequency of training requirements for both deck and rescue boat crews. Commands shall prepare a training program that incorporates these requirements into comprehensive training syllabi.

NOTE: PERSONNEL ASSIGNED SAR MISSION RESPONSIBILITIES SHALL BE FULLY QUALIFIED FOR SAR IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS INSTRUCTION AND APPLICABLE LOCAL INSTRUCTIONS. THE SAR OFFICER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING ALL MEMBERS MEET THESE QUALIFICATIONS.

2. Frequency and Applicability. All crew members assigned to the command's deck and rescue boat crews shall receive training a minimum of once every six months (January-June/July-December). The entire training syllabus shall be completed a minimum of once per year, and must be documented. These items are non-waiverable. All lecture material is contained in reference (b).

a. Forecastle Deck Rescue Crew

(1) Forecastle Rescue/Medical Equipment

(a) Requirements

(b) Use, limitations, maintenance, inspection

(2) Forecastle Deck Recovery Detail Procedures

(3) Actual deployment/recovery from J-Bar Davit of Oscar or surface rescue swimmer.

(4) Rescue swimmer's hand signals

b. Rescue Boat Crew

(1) Rescue boat SAR/medical equipment

(a) Requirements

(b) Use, limitations, maintenance, inspections

(2) Rescue boat detail procedures

(3) Rescue boat recovery practical exercise

(4) NATOPS Aircraft Signals Manual (00-80T-113) and Rescue Swimmer's Hand Signals.

SURFACE RESCUE SWIMMER EVALUATION REPORT				
NAME:	RATE:	SSN:	DATE:	
TOTAL WATER ENTRIES: (NOTE #1)	FORECASTLE/BOAT:		DATE OF LAST EVAL:	
REQUIREMENT	DATE COMPLETED	Q	CQ	U
LIFESAVING PROCEDURES				
PARACHUTE DISENTANGLEMENT				
RESCUE DEVICES				
RESCUE HAND SIGNALS				
RELEASES/ESCAPES				
APPROACHES/CARRIES				
CPR				
QUARTERLY REQUIREMENTS				
WRITTEN EXAMINATION (NOTE #2)		GRADE: _____		
PHYSICAL READINESS TEST (NOTE #3)		GRADE: _____		
REMARKS OF EVALUATOR/INSTRUCTOR:				
EVALUATOR/INSTRUCTOR	SIGNATURE		DATE	
INLAND RESCUE CREWMAN	SIGNATURE		DATE	
COMMANDING OFFICER	SIGNATURE		DATE	
NOTE: 1 1/1 ANNUALLY, JAN-DEC. 1 SIMULATED/ACTUAL DECK AND RESCUE BOAT DEPLOYMENT ANNUALLY. SIMULATED IS THE USE OF OSCAR AS A VICTIM. 2 MINIMUM GRADE OF 3.4 REQUIRED. 3 MOST RECENT/GOOD OR ABOVE.				

OPNAV 3130/7

Enclosure (21)

SURFACE SAR WATER TRAINING

NAME:

LAST SWIMMER EVALUATION DATE:

COMMAND:

CPR DATE:

POOL TRAINING	DATE HOURS	DATE HOURS	DATE HOURS	DATE HOURS	DATE HOURS
EQUIPMENT UTILIZATION					
APPROACHES					
RELEASES					
CARRIES					
DAY DISENTANGLEMENT					
NIGHT DISENTANGLEMENT					
TOTAL FOR THE DAY					
NOTE: A MINIMUM OF 2 HOURS OF ACCUMULATED POOL TRAINING IS REQUIRED PER QUARTER.					

SWIMMER DEPLOYMENTS	DATE NUMBER	DATE NUMBER	DATE NUMBER	DATE NUMBER	DATE NUMBER
FORECASTLE					
RESCUE BOAT					
NOTE: PERFORM A MINIMUM OF ONE SIMULATED/ACTUAL DECK AND RESCUE BOAT DEPLOYMENT ANNUALLY.					

MAN OVERBOARD DRILLS	DATE NUMBER	DATE NUMBER	DATE NUMBER	DATE NUMBER	DATE NUMBER
FORECASTLE RECOVERY					
RESCUE BOAT					
NOTE: MAN OVERBOARD DRILLS USING THE RESCUE LITTER IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE DECK RECOVERY AND RESCUE BOAT EXERCISES SHALL BE CONDUCTED AS ESTABLISHED BY TYCOM SHIP EXERCISES AND REFERENCE (B).					

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COMMAND ANNUAL SEARCH AND RESCUE SUMMARY REPORT
(MESSAGE FORMAT)

FM CMD MSG PLAD (INCLUDE DEPT CODE IF APPLICABLE)
TO HELANTISUBRON ONE//60//
INFO (AS APPLICABLE)
UNCLAS //N03130//
MSGID/GENADMIN/COMMAND//
SUBJ: ANNUAL SAR REPORT
REF/A/DOC/OPNAV/(DATE OF INSTRUCTION)//
RMKS/1. IAW REF A, FOL SAR INFO SUBMITTED:
2. UNIT:
3. SAR CAPABILITIES: (DAY/NIGHT OVERWATER; RAPPEL QUALIFIED; VFR ONLY)
4. RESOURCES:
A. PILOTS/AIRCREW (8215/7815/8211/8216)/SAR MED TECHS (8401)
B. AIRCRAFT
C. SAR EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE
5. TOTAL SAR/MEDEVAC REPORTS SUBMITTED
6. TOTAL SAR/MEDEVAC HOURS FLOWN
7. COMMAND OFFICIAL MAILING ADDRESS
8. COMMANDING OFFICER'S COMMENTS: (NEEDS, TRAINING REQUIREMENTS, MANNING
ISSUES, POC/TELEPHONE NUMBER//